

"GOD HELP YOU; I CAN NOT" -- WOODROW WILSON

Rumania King to Personally Command

RUMANIANS ALREADY MAKING FURIOUS EFFORTS TO CAPTURE PASSES IN EAST CARPATHIANS

(By Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

King Ferdinand of Rumania has ordered a general mobilization of his forces, and is reported to have gone to the front personally to take command of his army.

The Rumanians are reported to be making furious efforts to capture passes in the eastern Carpathians leading into Hungary, and are declared to be fighting shoulder to shoulder with Russian troops coming from Bukovina.

While Berlin says that Rumania's attempts to pierce the passes have been futile, Vienna admits that owing to a "far reaching encircling movement by strong Rumanian forces, Austrian advanced detachments have been forced to withdraw."

Greece's attitude is still problematical, but unofficial advice to London express the belief that she soon will throw in her lot with the entente.

A pro-entente demonstration in Athens passed a resolution saying that if the people were not heard in their demands that Greece join the entente, "we must take counsel as to what is to be done to minimize the ruin which awaits us."

Occupation by the Bulgarians of Kavala is declared to have intensified the feeling of the Greeks, who are said to be willing to follow former Premier Venizelos in any action he may advise. Venizelos is strongly pro-entente.

None of the belligerents claim any great battles. An attempt by Germans to approach British trenches near Pozieres, stopped by the British, was the only move made by the infantry on the British lines Tuesday. There still is considerable artillery activity in this region.

On the eastern front from the Riga region to the Carpathians in Galicia, the day passed without momentous happenings. In the Caucasus region near Lake Van, Russians have gained additional successes over Turks.

The Serbians in the Macedonian theater are continuing their advance toward Vetrnik, and also have repulsed strong Bulgarian attacks northwest of Lake Ostrovo. Bombardments are proceeding in Lake Doiran region and along the Vardar river.

Austrians are still shelling Italian positions in the lower Isonzo region, the upper Gorizia valley, and in the valleys of the But and Fella rivers. In the Posina valley, on Monte Cimone, and near the Avisio the Austrians have been forced to give further ground. Italians captured Monte Cauriol, at an altitude of 8,000 feet.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who recently was given the command of all the German forces on the Russian front, has now been appointed chief of the German general staff in succession of General von Falkenhayn, dismissed by the emperor.

Final Victory for Allies. Petrograd, Aug. 29.—(Via London).—Rumania's entrance into the war is generally interpreted as an omen of final victory for the allies by Russian official circles and the press. The fact that Rumania entered the war only after careful and mature calculations is according to the petrograd newspapers, "a satisfactory indication of the growing belief among neutral nations that Germany is a beaten nation, and more particularly that Germany's influence in the Balkans is waning."

The two most immediate effects of Rumania's action will be a union of the western Russian and Macedonian fronts, it is felt here, and a pronounced improvement in General Sarail's position, due to the Bulgarian necessity of transferring a large number of troops from the Saloniki theater to meet an attack on the northern boundary.

Among the more indirect results, according to press opinion, was its effect on Greece, where, it is thought, the atmosphere of doubt and vacillation will be cleared by Rumania's decision.

Colonel Shumilov, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, says: "Bulgaria will be compelled to abandon active operations in Macedonia and will have to face the serious dan-

(Continued on Page Two)

HUGHES IN DANGER?

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 29.—The police of northern Colorado have been warned by the local authorities to watch for a man believed to be A. L. Gans, of Chicago, whose actions here in connection with the visit of Charles E. Hughes have been the subject of an investigation.

According to the police, Gans was ejected from the Hughes special Friday night and said that his presence was due merely to curiosity. The fact that Gans visited the hotel where Mr. Hughes stopped over night.

According to the police, Gans, while at another hotel yesterday, exhibited several pieces of burned time fuse and remarked, "You fellows did not search my grip the other night."

According to Undersheriff Nelson Perry, proprietor of the hotel, Gans left here yesterday morning saying, "You'll hear from me soon."

The police believe he departed for Fort Collins. A search of his room, according to the police, indicated experiments with time fuses and that utensils had been used to mix chemicals.

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EXPECTED RUMANIA WOULD DECLARE WAR

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, (Monday) August 28.—Entente diplomatic representatives here expressed no surprise at Rumania's declaration of war on Austria as its date had been known for some time. Officials were unwilling to admit this, however, because a day for the action was set early in the month produced nothing. The failure then was said to be due to withdrawal by Russia of concessions promised to Rumania.

Later the British foreign office brought about an understanding between Rumania and Russia.

The final declaration of war ends a long stubborn contest for Rumanian aid. Overtures were made from the beginning of the war by both sides, but with Bulgaria's entrance into the

conflict Rumania's intentions were eclipsed on her food products.

When the entente powers determined to embark on an extensive military enterprise Salonika Rumania bulked not still larger on the diplomatic horizon.

The central powers redoubled their efforts to persuade her to remain neutral while the entente nations hurried them in persuading Rumania to make the concessions Rumania requested.

It is not expected that King Constantine and ex-Premier Venizelos will have any difficulty in establishing an understanding as the diplomats believe the Greek king is not pro-German but has been honestly pursuing a course he thought best to keep his country out of the war.

COMMISSION IS MAKING ITS WAY EASTWARD

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 29.—Albert J. Patti and Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican commissioners, passed through here tonight with their families on their way to the Portsmouth conference.

Senor Bonillas, speaking for Senor Patti, said that the question of troop withdrawal would be the first to be considered at Portsmouth and said that a joint border patrol probably would be suggested.

He expressed optimism over the result of the conference and said that the three American commissioners were very favorably regarded by the Mexican government.

Satevo Is Surrounded. CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 29.—A column of government troops under General Elizondo has surrounded Satevo, fifty miles south of here, occupied by Villa's bandits last Friday.

General Jacinto Trevino announced tonight. He said that the bandits, who number three hundred, will be forced to give battle within the next few hours. However, it is known that the bandits, under Martin Lopez, have been strengthening their position since capturing the town and a brisk engagement is expected.

Reports from General Andres Arrieta, who recently engaged a Villa force numbering about one hundred near Corrales on the Rio Florida in southern Chihuahua, said that 26 dead bandits had been counted on the battlefield and that in their flight up the river the outlaws are carrying a number of wounded.

The body of the Villa leader, Fermin, killed in an attack upon government troops at Coyote ranch, recently was taken to Torreon yesterday and placed on public exhibition. More than six thousand residents of the town filed past the bier, General Samuel Santos reported.

Zapata Campaign Subdued. CUERNAVACA, Aug. 26, (via Mexico City). Aug. 29.—General Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the constitutional forces opposed to those of Emiliano Zapata in the state of Morelos, the Zapata stronghold, today announced that the armed campaign in Morelos has been satisfactory subdued and henceforth there would be no more bandit attacks.

Municipalities have been provided with the necessary authorities and (Continued on Page Two)

EMBARGOES ARE ORDERED BY ALL COAST LINES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The announcement here tonight by the New Haven railroad that, because of the impending railroad strike, it would refuse to carry freight which can not be delivered before 7 a. m. September 4, brought out the fact that similar action is being considered by the other roads entering the city.

Albert Hardin, vice president of the New York Central, said tonight that A. H. Smith, the president, was expected from Washington tomorrow, and that the question of an embargo probably would be gone into.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western officials discussed the subject, but reached no definite decision. Flynn said the road's position probably would be announced by Thursday morning.

The Pennsylvania and other roads were probably will announce their positions in a day or two.

Inquiry among railroad executives and important financial interests affiliated with railroads, indicated no change of attitude in respect to the strike situation. Although the negotiations at Washington have been in charge of the railroad presidents it is understood that the ultimate decisions in their dealings with the employees and the president, have with few exceptions, rested in the hands of the executive committee, many of who are the most active in financial circles.

One of them said today that the last word on the railroad side had been said.

Congress, it was pointed out, has not the power to prevent a strike by enacting the president's legislation, but it was strongly hinted that the railroads might call into question the constitutionality of the proposed eight-hour day.

Although it was given out in Washington recently that the president might have "recessed" interest in the capital for discussion, such an invitation has yet to be received. Nor have these interests any present intention, it was learned, of publicly entering the situation.

Santa Fe Declares Embargo. TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—At least one-third of the freight business of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad will be cut off as the result of an embargo declared today against shipments of perishable goods and live stock, according to J. R. Koonce, general freight agent, through whom the order was issued.

The order became effective immediately. The order will eliminate the use of all refrigerator cars and will directly affect melon and fruit shippers, who are now in the midst of their shipping season, as well as stock raisers with fattened animals ready for market.

Same From Other Roads. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Railroad executives here tonight in the hands of the executive committee, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Immediately after the president had delivered his recommendations, congress set about to see how they might be enacted into law. The senate interstate commerce committee, which has before it bills prepared to carry out the plan, did not get a quorum and will meet tomorrow morning.

The president intends to use all his influence to hasten action in congress, but should there be delay he intends to appeal to the patriotism of the leaders and their duty to the public not to

persist in calling the strike at this time.

"First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and a thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible."

"Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation."

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience, of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads; its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendations as to legislative action."

"Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative economies and economies which the facts disclosed justify the increase."

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversy as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted."

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EMPLOYERS AND MEN BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS AFTER JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, August 29.—President Wilson, laying the railway strike situation before congress today with recommendations for legislation, advanced the crisis to a stage where the next developments depend upon two points. They are:

Whether the legislation he proposes can be passed; If enacted, will it be effective to prevent a strike already called for 7 a. m., September 4.

The brotherhoods, announcing their intention to fight certain portions of the president's program, are at loggerheads over whether its enactment would prevent the strike.

The railway presidents favorable to President Wilson's plan in the main, think it would make it difficult for the strike to begin.

Meanwhile, although negotiations between the employers and men were broken off today by the rejection of the railway presidents' latest proposal for arbitration, President Wilson is continuing his efforts to bring the two sides together on some form of agreement. Efforts which might be described as almost superhuman are being exerted to that end tonight.

When the brotherhood leaders this morning rejected the latest proposal of the railroads and definitely set the strike for Labor Day without further notice President Wilson decided to lay the whole situation before congress. Before a joint session of house and senate, and with a solemn recital of the distress the strike would bring to the country, the president proposed a plan of legislation.

This is the proposal in his own language: "First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and a thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible."

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